(b) if so, whether any orders have been issued on the subject in view of the said judgment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) No, Sir, The Central Government has no role in reservation of seats in minority educational institutions.

(b) Does not arise.

Pre-matric scholarship scheme for minority students

407. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently announced a pre-matric scholarship scheme for minority students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is for eligible students of class I to X belonging to the minority communities. It is to be implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations with funding being shared between the Central and States in the ratio of 75:25;100% financial assistance will be provided to Union Territories. Students with not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination, whose parents'/guardian's annual income, from all sources, does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh are eligible for award of scholarship. It is proposed to award 25 lakh scholarships during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Thirty per cent of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.

Power generation from non-conventional energy sources

†408. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is being generated from non-conventional energy sources particularly in rural regions in the country;

(b) the quantum of power generation, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has explored the possibility of power generation from non-conventional sources especially in rural regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grid-interactive power generation installed capacity from the renewable sources like wind, biomass, solar and small hydro in the country, including rural regions, has reached 11273.62 MW as on 31.12.2007. State-wise details thereof are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. A potential of around 84776 MW for energy/power generation from various renewable energy sources such as wind, biomass, small hydro and solar has been estimated in the country including that in rural regions, details of which are given in Statement-II.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise details of grid interactive renewable power installed capacity as on 31.12.2007

Grid Connected Renewable Power

Sl. No.	States/UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
				Biomass Power (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	179.10	122.40	334.25	32.00	0.10	667.85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45.24				0.02	45.26
3	Assam	2.11					2.11
4	Bihar	50.40					50.40
5	Chhattisgarh	18.05		146.30			164.35
6	Goa	0.05					0.05
7	Gujarat	7.00	874.80	0.50	0.50		882.80
8	Haryana	62.70		6.00			68.70
9	Himachal Pradesh	146.62					146.62
10	Jammu & Kashmir	111.83					111.83
11	Jharkhand	4.05					4.05
12	Karnataka	464.00	917.20	262.28	1.00		1644.48
13	Kerala	98.12	2.00			0.02	100.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	51.16	70.30	1.00	2.75	0.10	125.31
15	Maharashtra	211.33	1646.30	108.00	1.00		1966.63
16	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17	Meghalaya	31.03					31.03
18	Mizoram	17.47					17.47
19	Nagaland	28.67					28.67
20	Orissa	7.30	3.20				10.50
21	Punjab	123.90		28.00	9.25	0.32	161.47
22	Rajasthan	23.85	495.70	23.30		0.15	543.00
23	Sikkim	39.11					39.11
24	Tamil Nadu	89.70	3711.50	272.50	4.25	0.05	4078.00
25	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		143.50	5.00	0.38	173.98
27	Uttaranchal	82.62				0.05	82.67
28	West Bengal	98.40	1.10			0.05	99.55
29	Andaman & Nicobar	5.25				0.10	5.35
30	Chandigarh						
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli						
32	Daman & Diu						
33	Delhi						
34	Lakshwadeep					0.76	0.76
35	Pondicherry					0.02	0.02
	TOTAL (MW)	2045.62	7844.50	1325.63	55.75	2.212	11273.62

MW=megawatt

Statement-II

Estimated Renewable Energy/Power Generation Potential[1]

Sl. No.	Resource	Estimated Potenital (in MW eq.)
1.	Solar Energy	Insolation 4-7kWh/m²/day
2.	Wind Power	45,195[2]
3.	Small Hydro Power (upto 25 MW)	15,000[3]
4.	Bio-Power (Agro-residues)	16,881[4]
5	Cogeneration-bagasse	5,000[5]
6.	Waste to Energy:	
	Municipal solid waste to energy	1,700[6]
	Industrial waste to energy	1,000
	TOTAL :	84,776[7]

MWeq=Megawatt euqivalent.

NOTE:—

(1) Not all of this renewable energy potential may be sutiable for grid-interactive power for technical and/ or economic reasons.

(2) Potential based on areas having wind power density (wpd) Greater than 200 W/m² Assuming land availability in Potential Areas @ 1 per cent and requirement of wind farms @ 12 ha/mw, not all of which may be technically feasible for grid-interactive wind power. In line with international practice for setting up grid-interactive wind power systems, potential would drop substantially if sites having wpd greater than 300 W/m² were to be considered. However, the lower end of the potential might be suitable for off-grid applications. Further, preliminary surveys do not at this juncture suggest a sizeable grid-interactive off-shore wind power potential.

(3) Technically feasible hydro potential of all sites upto 25 MW station capacity, not all of which may be economically viable. Technically feasible potential of identified sites is placed at around 10,500MW.

(4) Although the potential is based on surplus agro-residues, in practice biomass power generation units prefer to use fuel-wood for techno-economic reasons. A potential of 45,000 MWe from around 20mha of wastelands assumed to be yielding 10MT/ha/annum of woody biomass having 4000-k-cal/kg with system efficiency of 30% and 75% PLF has not been taken into account. In order to realize this potential a major inter-Ministerial initiative involving, among others, Environment and Forests, Agriculture, Rural Development, and Panchayati Raj would be required. Further, a Biomass Atlas is under preparation which is expected to more accurately assess State-wise renewable energy potential from agro-residues.

(5) With new sugar mills and modernization of existing ones, technically feasible potential is assessed at 5000 MWe, not all of which may be economically viable. Furthermore, several sugar companies/ cooperatives are unable to develop bankable projects on account of their financial and liquidity positions.

(6) With expansion of urban population post Census 2001, current technically feasible municipal waste-to-energy potential is assessed at 1700 MWe, not all of which may be economically viable. However, susbsidy disbursement under the municipal waste to energy programme has been kept in abeyance on the orders of the Supreme Court until final disposal of a PIL seeking composting as the preferred route for MSW disposal.

(7) Estimagte does not give potential for solar power which is dependent on future developments that might make solar technology cost-competitive for grid-interactive power generation applications. However, electrcity conservation equivalent to that generated from a 5000 MW power plant operating to 70 per cent PLF is envisaged through solar thermal energy systems @ 300 kWh/m²/annum.